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FROM THE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

[*Our Readers will be pleased with the following Letter of the Mayor of Paris, translated from a Paris Paper: Independent of the light it throws upon the situation of Paris, at the time our latest accounts left that city, it contains such just principles of rational liberty, and such warm effusions of genuine patriotism, as must interest the feelings of every American.*]

Letter from the MAYOR *of* PARIS *to* M. LE FEUVRE D' ARLES, *commandant of the Battalion of* Petits-Augustins.

PARIS, JUNE 5, 1791.

THE Commander in Chief informs me, Sir, that, on Saturday, even before the receipt of any orders, the battalion of *Petits-Augustins*, which you have the honor to command, had resolved to meet yesterday at six in the morning in the street *Bourbon*, to preserve good order about the church of the *Theatins*, and secure the execution of the law which establishes religious freedom. I have learnt, Sir, that their resolution was carried into execution; and am informed that your battalion had fulfilled that duty with zeal, and has been fortunate enough to protect from violence a distressed Priest. As a citizen and as magistrate I applaud the conduct of your battalion, and am made happy by the respect they have shewn for the laws. I view in their conduct the patriotism of citizen-soldiers. It is not enough to fight for our country when in danger from attacks; but it is also necessary to watch over its tranquility, and prevent its falling a victim to internal dissentions. The soldier-citizen has this double duty to attend to, and you have performed it.

In paying attention to the croud which is attracted towards the *Theatins*, I am sorry to find that the people of Paris are misled,—I am sorry to find in that croud, enemies to the public peace and welfare, dressed in national uniforms, to appearance the most active leaders. It can't be denied, Sir, the public weal is in danger;—our enemies wish to avail themselves of the divisions of the clergy, and disputes of the priests to involve us in difficulties: they wish to bring about a civil war, through the means of religious contentions. Similar attempts have always succeeded, when undertaken by the seditious of every country and in every age; but it concerns our glory and interest, that they should fail among the French, who, in two years, have brought about a most wonderful revolution, and have framed a most admirable constitution. Our enemies tremble to see the edifice of this constitution completely raised, and the last hand put to it to complete it,—— their last resource to overturn it is to say to the people, "The cause of RELIGION is in danger, a dreadful schism will take place; the ex-clergy are enemies of the constitution, and the directory, the municipality, their chiefs, the military who protect them and execute their orders, are aristocratically inclined." And I answer the people,—"That religion is in no danger; nothing of its essentials is changed; its tenets are preserved in all their purity; the doctrine is the same with the priests, who have acknowledged the new constitution, and have taken the oath, with those, who, upon conscientious principles, or for other reasons, have thought proper to refuse. This conscientious principle is in themselves, and nothing is to be feared from it by others, it is of no importance to the people, so that it breeds no disputes,—as disputes and dissentions only can disturb the public happiness, and throw an obstacle in the way, which may retard the completion of the constitution. If the views of aristocrats have given rise to these disturbances, let us bury in oblivion their bad intentions, which were to give rise to civil wars and commotions, their last resource. Let us not however, by our conduct, second their efforts; let us persevere in this important work of securing public happiness, by preserving peace, and of bringing about good order, by shewing submission to the laws.

The National Assembly has decreed that no restraint should be laid on liberty of conscience, and that religious worship of every kind should be permitted. If the tenets and worship of the ex-clergy are the same as those professed and that practised by the clergy paid by the nation, they are our's, and we ought to respect them. If it differed from our's we ought to bear with it, just as we permit other forms of worship totally different from that we profess. But, then, the people are told, if these priests are permitted to say mass, they should not be suffered to preach, or confess!—Why not? I would ask—Where then would be their liberty if you lay restraints on their tenets and mode of worship? Where is the freedom of citizens, if on account of these tenets and mode of worship they are not masters of chusing their own spiritual guides? More has been said—it has been asserted that some persons have been seen at the communion table two and three times a day. The report is certainly false; but if it was true, if it were one of their religious principles, that principle is free by the decree of the National Assembly.

Frenchmen understand the nature of liberty; it ought to be complete and common to all; by granting it to one set don't deprive others of it.—The National Guards are yet told, take care to what use your patriotism and courage are put;—examine the orders given you, and only obey those which appear to you just and of a useful tendency: And, who is it, that thus pretends to subject the law, which is the reason of all, expressed, to the reason of a few; the law, that is the general will, to private will? Soldiers, Citizens, and even Magistrates, are not to deliberate when the law has pronounced, when it is expressed by the organs chosen and appointed by yourselves—obedience is then necessary, it is a duty of absolute necessity, and to oppose, or even evade it, is a breach of the constitution, it is destructive of the order of civil society, it is substituting all the evils, which depend on anarchy, in the room of national order, which it is our glory and interest to preserve.

If my voice could be heard by all my fellow-citizens, if I could have deserved their confidence so far as to hope that they would listen to the expressions of my councils, I could tell them: Don't suffer yourselves to be misled; your happiness is at hand, it is already in your possession; the constitution is nearly compleated. you are about enjoying the blessings you have a right to expect from its influence, unless you overset the work of your hands. There are a number of seditious and ill-intentioned persons, actuated by the hope of enriching themselves by pillage, if confusion can be produced. In Paris you are surrounded with a prodigious number of people of this stamp, enemies of the public good, and active in efforts to destroy it; some of these speak, and profane the language of liberty, and the expressions of patriotism by their use of them, others act, and commit excesses in the violation of the rights of person and property. To you foremost it belongs to oppose their attempts. When the duty of our magistrates and of our citizen-soldiers prompt them to pursue these perturbators of public peace, the people, who are not performing military duty ought to unite their efforts with those of the Magistrates and National Guard. In fact those very Magistrates and that National Guard are the people themselves; it is their cause they defend, it is in defence of liberty they act, desirous to secure it on the firm basis of public tranquility.

You are told that your Magistrates deceive you; you are told their orders are tyrannical; and it is undoubtedly the interest of those who tell you so to repeat it again and again—all they want is the return of anarchy and confusion, and the boldest step to this is disobedience to legitimate authority. You have every calamity to dread, if your magistrates are deprived of our confidence, and if legal authority is divested of its influence. I certainly am not deceived, and it is impossible that I could wish to deceive you. What am I? One raised by your own hands, after 50 years of known probity, and about to return to the obscure retreat from which you have taken me, there to carry nothing besides a conscience, which does not reproach me with having done any evil, if I have not the satisfaction of having done much good. I cannot wish for any thing more than your interest and prosperity. You have evinced your esteem for me; I respect and love you. You raised me, and I watched for your safety. I have not had a thought for these two years, but for you; I beg you will be convinced of the security of my intentions, and the sincerity of my exhortations.

You are free, and you wish to be happy; you can only be happy and free by your submission to the laws; every breach of the law is an encroachment on your liberty. You are reminded of despotism; it is done away. You have a beloved King, his right to rule is granted to him by the constitution;—he foremost obeys the law when he executes it. You have magistrates chosen by yourselves;—they are chosen but for a time, and are responsible. You have administrative bodies who watch over the proceedings of each other, and over those of the legislature, the organ of the law, the focus from which the rays of justice diverge. Oppressors have no longer means to oppress; the oppressed shall always be heard, or rather oppression can no longer exist. Let us then banish distrust; suppress the disturbances which assemblies and mobs of *motion-makers** occasion; all these irregularities strike the minds of peaceable citizens with terror, they drive away the opulent, depopulate the capital, encrease the misery: And by restoring peace and good order, let us by wisdom finish a revolution begun with courage.

This, Sir, is what I should wish to say to my fellow-citizens: These are the truths and principles by which you and the battalion you command have been led. You are at liberty to publish this letter in any manner you may think proper.

(Signed) Mayor of Paris,

BAILLY.

[* *These are men from the party called* ENRAGES, *or mad Democrats, who would be better pleased with no government at all than any—who have nothing to lose, and may gain much, if the kingdom could be thrown into a state of anarchy. These men, chiefly paid by the Enrages, harrangue the people in the streets and public squares, and then make motions of a nature to create disorder and disturbance, which they always carry, by acclamation from the mob, and these seditious opinions, collected in this vague and tumultuous manner, they then spread abroad as the sentiments of the body of the people.*]

A Letter from the Provincial Assembly of the North of St. Domingo, to the King of the French.

"SIRE,

"YOUR children, your faithful colonists of St. Domingo, offer at the foot of the throne, their just complaints, and deposit in your paternal breast, their fears and their alarms. The province of the North of St. Domingo has, until this moment, discovered the most respectful submission to the decrees concerning the colonies, made by the legislative body, and sanctioned by your Majesty; and this submission has entitled them to the most flattering applause from the nation in general. We have relied on the reiterated promises comprehended in the decrees of the 8th and 28th of March, and 12th of October, 1790, to pass no decree upon the subject of qualification of persons, but what should be precisely and formally represented by the colonies; but a new decree of the 15th of May, which can be but the result of surprise, of cabal and intrigue, causes all our hopes to vanish, and plunges us in the greatest consternation. This decree, which is absolutely contradictory to those which have preceded it says, "The National Assembly decrees, that it will never deliberate upon the "qualities of the colored people who are not "born of free parents, without the previous, "free and spontaneous wish and desire of the "colonies: that the Colonial Assemblies now "existing shall be continued; but that the co"lored people born of free parents shall be ad"mitted into the Parishional and Colonial As"semblies; provided always, that they possess "the other requisite qualifications."*

We shall not attempt to paint to your Majesty the shocking sensations the news this impolitic decree has caused in this town; and the misfortunes that will follow its promulgation are unaccountable; they will be such as will draw after them the total annihilation of this flourishing colony.

The prosperity of your kingdom, Sire, is essentially connected with that of the colonies which form a part of it, and these cannot flourish except they maintain the strictest subordination among those employed in the different kinds of culture: this subordination will cease to exist, the instant the line marked out which separates the whites from the colored people shall be broken through, and both placed upon the same line of equality.

The order established in the colonies, sanctioning certain prejudices, is by no means originated by pride, as those pretended philosophers who call themselves the Apostles of Humanity suppose; it is dictated by the extreme necessity which will never admit the colored people, the offspring of former slaves, to be entitled to the same privileges with the whites, and be comprehended without distinction with them. If this indispensible order of the colonies is annihilated, the ruin of them must inevitably ensue.

This, Sire, is what the legislative bodies had in their wisdom particularly attended to, when forming their decrees of the 8th and 28th of March, and 12th of October, 1790; the colonists according to those decrees were left to make their formal representations concerning the qualifications of persons, because it was judged impossible to do ample justice without such representation; the infraction and violation of these principles of justice aud equity, the result of the new decree of the 15th May, become the source of the greatest ills.

It is in calumniating us that these Philanthropists have propagated their doctrine; they represent us to those who are unacquainted with the colonies as the murderers of our slaves and the tyrants of the colored free people. Humanity and our interest induce us to preserve the former, and the latter are upon the footing of white citizens under the immediate protection of the law which renders their persons and properties secure.

Cast, Sire, a kind look over your colonies, and you will see them peopled with Frenchmen who tenderly love you, and who are entitled by every claim to your affection. Condescend to receive in a favorable manner their just complaints. If it is not too late, prevent the calamities with which we are threatened, and refuse your assent to an act so big with mischief; and if it is already sanctioned, interpose your authority and stop its promulgation.

We are, Sire, with respect for your Majesty, the most humble and faithful French colonists of St. Domingo.

(Signed) GRENIER, President.
PETIT DESCHAMPEAUX, Vice-President.
BOUYSSON, POULET, FRANCOIS DE CHAUMONT, } Secretaries.

* As to property, equal to the payment of three livres (or 3/4) taxes.

LISBON, May 14.

WE have received an affecting account from our squadron which sailed from this port the latter end of last month. Don Joseph Mello Brayner was giving his orders to the captain of the Minerva frigate in the bay of Lagos, on the 29th of April, when a sudden squall broke the cordage of a yard, which fell on the breast of the admiral, who died a few hours afterwards. By his death our navy loses an experienced officer, and a man who is universally regretted.

VIENNA, June 4.

The Turks have thrown a bridge of boats over the Danube near Silistria, and mean to pass the river, notwithstanding the representations that have been made to them. They have already passed horses once into the opposite meadows to the number of five or six thousand, and have even erected tents there.

This proceeding of the Turks gives cause for reflection, and as it is by no means conformable to the terms of the Armistice, which will expire in a few days; we shall soon see what steps they will take when the use of the meadows is refused them.

Our Bishop Filaret has just received certain advices, that the Russians are in motion near Silistria, with an intention, as is supposed, of destroying the bridge of boats which the Turks have constructed there.

Extract of a letter from Constantinople.

"We have been for these six weeks past in the most cruel alarms—fires exist night and day, both in the city and suburbs; neither the strength nor activity of the government has been able to put a stop to this calamity, which will destroy all the habitations. From what we observe with our

own eyes, it appears that the ſoldiery as well as the citizens are diſcontented; for if the troops were not in league with the incendiaries, this ſcourge could not long exiſt.

"The ravages which the flames have made in Conſtantinople, in Pera and Galatea, are beyond eſtimation. Nor does the government ſeem to wiſh to have an accurate idea of the loſſes.

"All the Franks are aſtoniſhed to ſee the ſteadineſs of the Sublime Porte under theſe circumſtances, and are at a loſs what to think.

"But the politicians who ſee clearly, ſay that Selim III. is perſuaded, or has been induced by foreign inſinuations, to think that the people are not diſcontented with the war, but only the want of ſucceſs; and in conſequence of this principle he flatters himſelf that their uneaſineſs will be converted into joy as ſoon as couriers arrive with an account of the Empire of Ruſſia being attacked by powerful fleets in the Baltic, and that by this diviſion the Grand Vizier will be in a ſituation to give law in his turn on the banks of the Danube, if we may rely on the language of the Ottoman Miniſtry, we may expect accounts within a fortnight, as they conſider the affairs already ſettled."

WARSAW, Apri 30.

The Compte Malachowſki, Marſhall of the Confederation, and of the Diet, went, immediately after the adoption of the new conſtitutional articles, to the *Hotel de Ville*, accompanied by a great number of *Nonces* and other gentlemen, and took, as citizens, the civic oath.

The citizens of Warſaw manifeſted their joy at this event by unanimous acclamations, and by a concert of muſic playing at the ſame time.

The people attempted to take off the horſes from the Marſhall's chariot, and to draw it themſelves, but he would not accept this honour, which he conſidered as degrading to his fellow citizens.

The ſpirit of the Nation ſeems entirely changed. Several of the repreſentatives have gone into mourning for M. Mirabeau, who is conſidered, as having nobly defended the rights of Man, and the juſtice which ought to be reciprocally obſerved between nations and their ſovereigns.

PARIS, May 27.

A riot, that gave much alarm, happened on Sunday laſt, in the Thuilleries, and which was occaſioned by the ill behaviour of ſeveral grenadiers of the National Guard, who groſsly affronted the people walking there. Whether any thing more miſchievous than what happened was expected is not generally known, but from this period the King's guard has been reinforced.

JUNE 15.

We have juſt received letters from Bonn, which ſay that the general report in that city is, that Meſſrs. L'Artois and Conde mean immediately to quit Germany, and return to Paris. Should this be the caſe, they add, adieu counter-revolution! We only repeat this as it is a report.

But other accounts aſſure us, that the black army, which in Alſace they term the army of "thirty-three," is daily augmenting the number of its officers, without gaining any addition in men.

Our letters from Bourdeaux ſay, "That they have given there an entertainment to Erneſt Auguſtus, ſon of George III. king of Great-Britain," and add, "they do not know how king George will receive this news, as they know he is not fond of the revolutioniſts, and had particularly forbid his ſon to become too familiar with theſe heretics."

The remains of Voltaire are expected to arrive between the 15th and 20th.

The aſſaſſination of Mr. Mauduit, an account of which was read to the aſſembly on Thurſday, produced a general indignation againſt the perpetrators, and the aſſembly has promiſed to bring his murderers to juſtice.

LONDON, May 24.

There are few Sovereigns at preſent who enjoy a greater ſhare of happineſs and ſecurity than the King of Poland. As a private character, Staniſlaus was always eſteemed—but his ready acquieſcence in the new conſtitution, has gained him the hearts of all his ſubjects. He is now the King of Freemen! a title not extorted from him, but to which he aſpired.

A number of gun boats, lately conſtructed at the merchants yards, have been put together in the boat-houſe at Deptford-yard, to be ſurveyed by the Commiſſioners of the Navy; after which they are to be taken to pieces, and ſent on board the men of war under the command of Lord Hood, deſtined for the Baltic.

The ſub-treaſurer and ſteward of the ſociety of Lincoln's-Inn, has lately abſconded to America, with no leſs a ſum than 14,000l. belonging to the ſociety and a few individuals who had entruſted him with ſums of money. He had received the rents of the ſociety to the lateſt date, and had borrowed money wherever he could raiſe it. He had previouſly deſtroyed the books of the ſociety, and ſold every article of his own furniture. He had been abſent ſome time before his elopement was diſcovered, under pretence of going to Margate for his health.

On wedneſday laſt died, Mr. Van Veyhovin, a Dutchman, at his lodgings in Air-ſtreet, Piccadilly. He departed, where he had lived, in a garret. The fortune he has left behind him, it is ſaid, amounts to 400,000l.

He had reached the great age of 76—in which he had daily denied to himſelf the neceſſaries of life. To thoſe whom he had ſolicited to attend his funeral, he did not leave mourning.

Amongſt the ſums he has bequeathed in Public Charities, are the following:

To an Hoſpital, - -	60,000
To propagate the Chriſtian Religion in foreign parts, - -	90,000
To cleanſe the ſtreets of Dublin from Vagrants, - -	20,000

Our ingenious Correſpondent, who favors us with this, ſays—"That had he appeared there, with his *old wig* and *tattered blue coat*, he would inevitably have fallen a victim to his own bounty."

June 7. Saturday, while the guns were firing in St. James's Park, a pickpocket was induſtriouſly following his vocation; being however detected, he had the temerity to draw a knife, and threatened any one with inſtant annihilation that ſhould preſume to lay hold of him; this ſo juſtly exaſperated thoſe preſent, that they ſeized the daring wretch, and harraſſed him up and down the Park, then took him to the baſon, where they kept dragging him through until he was nearly exhauſted.

June 14. The following is a more correct account of the Ruſſian fleet, which was ready to ſail from Cronſtadt the 18th of laſt month, than has been yet publiſhed:

Ships of	100 guns,	on three decks,	4
Ditto of	92	ditto	1
Ditto of	76	on two decks,	2
Ditto of	74	ditto	9
Ditto of	70	ditto	5
Ditto of	66	ditto	2
		total of the line—	23
Frigates	7	Cutters	4
Sloops	9	Luggers	2
Store Ships	11	Shallops	2
Gun Boats	13	Ordnance Barges	7

THE PROROGATION.

At three o'clock his Majeſty came in the uſual ſtate to the Houſe of Peers; the ſword of ſtate was borne by Earl Walſingham, and the cap of maintenance by Earl Cardigan.

His Majeſty being ſeated on his throne in his Royal robes, with the uſual ſolemnities, Sir Francis Molyneax (Gentleman Uſher of the Black Rod) was ordered to the Commons, to command their immediate attendance on his Majeſty.

The Commons attended accordingly, and their Speaker addreſſed his Majeſty to the following effect:—That he held in his hand a Bill enabling the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, to pay into the receipt of his Majeſty's Exchequer, 500,000l. which cloſed the ſurplus granted by his Majeſty's moſt faithful Commons, for the ſervices of the year: that in the courſe of a long and laborious ſeſſion, his Majeſty's faithful Commons had given a recent inſtance of their duty and attachment to his Royal Perſon, by making a proviſion out of the aggregate revenue of the Kingdom, for the relief of the Civil Liſt from an expence neceſſary to the maintenance and ſupport of one of the younger branches of his Majeſty's Royal and Auguſt Family:—Feeling the bleſſings of our own happy conſtitution his Majeſty's faithful Commons had, on the ſame principles, provided a Government for the Province of Quebec: and that his Majeſty's faithful Commons had provided for the maintenance of the honor of his Majeſty's crown, by coming to a unanimous vote to enable his Majeſty to augment his navy, in order to give weight to his Majeſty's negociations for reſtoring peace to the contending powers He concluded by reading the title of the Bank Loan Bill.

The Bank Loan, and other Bills agreed to by both Houſes, were immediately paſſed by the Clerk's in the uſual form.

His Majeſty was then pleaſed to make the following moſt gracious ſpeech:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"In cloſing the preſent ſeſſion of Parliament, I cannot omit expreſſing my ſatisfaction in that zeal for the public intereſts with which you have applied yourſelves to the conſideration of the different objects which I recommended to your attention.

"The meaſures which have been adopted for defraying the extraordinary expences of laſt year, in ſuch a manner as not to make any permanent addition to the public burthens, and the proviſions which have been made for the good government and proſperity of my ſubjects in Canada, call for my particular acknowledgments.

"*Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,*

"I return you my thanks for the readineſs with which you have granted the ſupplies neceſſary for the public ſervice, and for the proof of your affectionate attachment in enabling me to provide for a part of the charges of the younger branches of my family out of the Conſolidated Fund.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"I am not yet enabled to inform you of the reſult of the ſteps which I have taken with a view to the re-eſtabliſhment of peace between Ruſſia and the Porte: It is my earneſt wiſh that this important object may be effectuated in ſuch a manner as may contribute to the preſervation and maintenance of the general tranquility of Europe. I feel with the greateſt ſatisfaction the confidence which you have repoſed in me, and my conſtant endeadours will be directed to the purſuit of ſuch meaſures as may appear to me to be the beſt calculated to promote the intereſts and happineſs of my people, which are inſeperable from my own."

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"It is his Majeſty's Royal will and pleaſure, that this Parliament be prorogued to Tueſday the 16th of Auguſt next, to be then and there holden; and the Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Tueſday the 16th day of Auguſt next."

JUNE 16.

The Attorney-General has filed an information, *ex officio*. upon the proviſions of the laſt bill, againſt Mr. Holland, lately arrived in the Rodney, upon a charge of having accepted a preſent of 120,000l. from a ſingle donor.

The Ruſſians, it is now confirmed, have received a check before Brahilow, which has occaſioned them to raiſe the ſiege of that place.

The meſſenger from Peterſburgh, with Mr. Fawkener's firſt diſpatches, is expected at the Secretary of State's office in the courſe of Sunday or Monday.

The accounts brought by the Seraphis, Eaſt-Indiaman, which arrived at L'Orient on Friday laſt, are in the higheſt degree favorable to the intereſts of this country in India. They ſtate, particularly, that Tippoo was reduced, by his repeated flights, to ſuch ſtraits as to be in actual want of common neceſſaries, even for his body guards; and in this perilous ſituation had at length made overtures for a pacification to Earl Cornwallis, in the moſt humiliating manner.

The Cabinet now conſiſts of the following members:—Mr. Pitt, Lord Thurlow, Lord Camden, Marquis of Stafford, Lord Grenville, Mr. Dundas, Lord Chatham, Duke of Richmond, and Lord Hawkeſbury.

Of theſe, four are generally in the habit of agreeing with the firſt Lord of the Treaſury, viz. Lords Camden, Chatham, Grenville, and Mr. Dundas. The Marquis of Stafford has always gone with the Chancellor, and the Duke of Richmond ſtands by himſelf. Lord Hawkeſbury has, ever ſince the ſeceſſion of the Earl of Bute, been conſidered as the chief of that party which is diſtinguiſhed by the appellation of the *King's friends*.

The fleet, in ſpite of two months preſſing, is ſtill very deficient of men; and, unleſs the Weſt-India ſhips come in time to ſupply it, muſt put to ſea without its proper complement. This was the caſe with the fleet equipped laſt year; it was not completely manned, although ſix months were employed in preparing it for ſea.

Tueſday night and Wedneſday morning the preſs on the river was ſo great, that they cleared every ſhip of their hands, not regarding protections, and picked up about 230 men.

Some thouſands of men have been employed within the laſt four months in ſtrengthening the works at Revel, erecting freſh batteries, and putting the old works in a complete ſtate of repair.

Mr. Boſwel, in his life of Johnſon, has endeavored to refute the long received opinion that Savage, the poet, was Lady Macclesfield's ſon. He ſuppoſes him to be an impoſtor, and to have deceived Johnſon into a belief of his ſtory. Mr. B. brings forward ſome circumſtances and reaſoning, which do not, however, we think, amount to a certainty, when put into the balance againſt the evidence for Savage's *illegitimally-honourable* deſcent.

A correſpondent obſerves, that Mr. Sayer's new print, entitled, *Mr. Burke's pair of ſpectacles for ſhort ſighted politicians*, in reſpect to juſt and lucky hits, is allowed to exceed all his other ſatirical effuſions. The following are the chief circumſtances repreſented in it:

A hand diſplays a pair of ſpectacles, the glaſſes of which exhibits the captivating countenance of Meſſrs. Fox and Sherryderry—the former whimpering, and the latter pouting. The Duke of Portland (his noſe faſtened to a ſtring held by Mr. Fox) is ſeated on a fragment of the column propoſed to be erected at Runnymede. Mr. Fox, in the character of Cromwell, with the national cockade of France in his hat, is applying his axe (on which *the Rights of Man* are engraved) to the root of our conſtitutional tree. On its brows the eſcutcheons of hereditary honours, &c. are ſuſpended. Buſy devils (poor Charles's aſſociates) are ſtriving to cut down theſe emblems with ſciſſars, ſcythes, &c.

Reports of an invaſion are induſtriouſly circulated, by the friends of freedom, in every part of France, in order to ſupport the cauſe of freedom. Every freſh alarm adds friends to the cauſe, and induces the Revolutioniſts to unite with more warmth, for their general ſupport and protection.

The force of the Turks on the Black Sea is ſuperior to that of Ruſſia, conſiſting of 18 line of battle ſhips, 31 frigates, and upwards of 60 gun ſhallops. It ſailed on the 5th of May.

The Poliſh monarch, in the godlike triumph of his heart, makes kings of citizens: and in imitation of that great authority, which ſaid—"Let there be light, and there was light"—this king ſays to his ſubjects, enjoy the light of reaſon—*be free.*

JUNE 21.

As Chronicleers we ſhould notice the extreme coldneſs of the ſeaſon. Sharp froſts have appeared every morning for ſome days paſt; by which all tender plants have been greatly hurt, and the farmers, we learn, are apprehenſive, as the wheat is now in bloom, that it will greatly ſuffer. We may ſay with Shakeſpeare,

"————Hoary-headed froſt
"Dwells in the freſh lap of the crimſon roſe."

Accounts from various parts of the country, inform us that on the mornings of Monday, Tueſday and Wedneſday in the laſt week, the froſts were very ſevere, and did much damage to gardens ſituated near rivers or moiſt vallies. We hear of ice half an inch thick, and hailſtones an inch in diameter. The Thermometer was on thoſe days many degrees lower than we have often known it in December. Let the Philoſophers account for ſuch phœnomena in the middle of June.

COMMEMORATION OF HANDEL.

The firſt performance in Weſtminſter Abbey, was yeſterday attended by about fourteen hundred perſons: Their Majeſties, and the three Princeſſes were preſent, attended by the Duke of Montroſe, Lord Amherſt, &c. &c. The King was dreſſed in ſcarlet and gold; the Queen in a green and ſilk tiſſue. The Princeſſes were all in ſtriped ſilks; their head-dreſſes, as uſual, very plain, with a ſmall bunch of flowers in their caps. The king looked extremely well, and in high ſpirits.

The grand Coronation Anthem was performed in a moſt exact and capital manner.

Signor David diſplayed his aſtoniſhing powers to great advantage in "Fell rage and black deſpair." Their Majeſties, before whom this was David's firſt appearance, expreſſed aſtoniſhment mixed with the moſt lively pleaſure.

The chorus of "Hail Stones," had ſuch an effect as to draw tears from the Queen. The duet, "The Lord is my ſtrength," was never better ſung, than by Signora Storace, and Mrs. Crouch. The performance was ended about a quarter before four o'clock.

PRICES OF STOCKS, JUNE 21.

Bank Stock, - -	186 1-8	85 7-8
3 Per Cent. Reduced,	81 1 8	80 7-8
3 Per Cent. Conſolidated,		82
4 Per Cent. 1777, -	101 1-4	1-8
Bank Long Annuities,		23 3-4
Engliſh Lottery Tickets,		16l. 6d.
Iriſh Tickets, - -		6l. 16s. 6d.
London Exchange on Dublin,		8 3-8

PORTSMOUTH, June 19.

The whole of the grand fleet at Spithead is 60 ſail: there are 7 flags flying, which make a very formidable appearance. The ſhips are manned with good ſeamen in general, as no landſmen have been preſſed during the whole of the buſtle.

NEWBERN, Auguſt 6.

Extract of a letter from an officer of the United States in France, March 20.

"You have heard I have been appointed by Congreſs Vice-Conſul of the United States at this port. The commiſſions of the American Conſuls in this kingdom, though ſince four months in the hands of the French Miniſtry at Paris, are ſtill detained there (I know not from what motive) to receive the neceſſary *exequatur*; meanwhile theſe officers cannot be recognized by the Executive Power in their reſpective diſtricts. I hope, however, we ſhall ſoon receive them: until then I will not wear the uniform, and the arms of the United States will not be fixed on the door of my houſe."

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 18.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Obadiah Herbert, of Mount Pleaſant (in Middletown New-Jerſey) to his friend in New-York.

"I have finiſhed my WHEEL, and it anſwers all the purpoſes I told you of. It ſpins, doubles, twiſts and reels off the thread at the ſame time. The machinery is ſuch that it does not impair the velocity of the rim in the leaſt; and it is allowed by a number who have ſeen it, to be a complete piece of machinery. Some of the beſt ſpinners ſay it runs as eaſy as they can wiſh, and anſwers the purpoſe extremely well."

Philadelphia, Auguſt 24.

By a gentleman who left Cadiz the 12th July, we learn, that it was currently reported and univerſally believed at that place, that the King, Queen and Dauphin of France having left Paris, had got to a diſtance of 50 leagues—when they were diſcovered, arreſted and carried back.

By the July Packet, arrived at New-York, Engliſh papers are received to the 6th July—We have been favored by a brother Typo, with the peruſal of ſeveral numbers of the Morning Chronicle, from which we have time to collect only a few particulars of the above intereſting event: The King, Queen and Dauphin—with ſeveral ladies of the Queens bed chamber, accompanied by ſeveral of the guards in carriages, left the palace of the Thuilleries on the morning of the 21ſt June—and had proceeded as far as Varennes (in Lorraine) without interruption; at this place they were recognized by a Dragoon of the name of Drouet, who in concert with a comrade, by the name of William—took their meaſures with ſuch addreſs as to ſecure the perſons of the Royal Family, without injury or confuſion.

News of the King's being overtaken having reached the National Aſſembly, Commiſſioners were immediately appointed to ſuperintend eſcorting him back to Paris, which was effected without tumult. Separate guards were appointed for the ſecurity of the King, Queen, and Dauphin—their attendants were all committed to cloſe confinement. The National Aſſembly conducted with great calmneſs, dignity and propriety, on the occaſion. Many important Decrees, providing for the immediate ſecurity of the kingdom from external and internal attacks, were paſſed with great promptitude and deciſion. But with reſpect to the King and family, the Aſſembly had reſolved not to take any meaſures but ſuch as were the reſult of a full and deliberate enquiry into all circumſtances attending this extraordinary buſineſs. M. Montmorin had been examined before the Aſſembly, reſpecting the paſſport with which the Royal Family had been furniſhed, when his innocence of being privy to their flight fully appeared. M. La Fayette having had ſome reflections caſt upon him alſo, the Aſſembly inveſtigated the ſubject fully, and reſolved that no grounds of ſuſpicion exiſted; and that full confidence ſhould be repoſed in his orders as Commander in Chief.——[In our next we ſhall endeavor to narrate the intereſting particulars of this event.]

Accounts in letters received by the Packet inform, that the Empreſs has concluded a peace with the Porte—That great commotions had taken place in Spain, in which ſome lives were loſt.

Yeſterday the Legiſlature of this Commonwealth aſſembled at the State-Houſe, purſuant to adjournment.

Thurſday laſt the French and Spaniſh Miniſters, together with ſeveral other diſtinguiſhed perſonages, dined with the Preſident of the United States, and in the evening there was a diſplay of fire-works exhibited nearly oppoſite the Preſident's houſe, by ſome citizens, in compliment to the company.

Eaſt India intelligence received by the lateſt arrival from Europe, is to the 29th January laſt.

A letter from Lord Cornwallis, of 28th December, details his future plan of operations—the ſtate of the army, the magazines and military ſtores, he obſerves, is ſuch as to give him great ſatisfaction.

A letter from General Abercrombie, of Dec. 22, to Lord Cornwallis, informs him of the capture of Cannanore, and of Piricackabad, the capital of Tippoo on that coaſt, by Col. Hartley.—Theſe ſucceſſes, he adds, have completely cleared the Malabar coaſt.—The laſt accounts from Gen. Meadows left him in purſuit of Tippoo near Trichinopoly. Some indirect overtures of a treaty had been received by him from Tippoo's Miniſter. The fort and garriſon of Daraporam having been taken by the enemy, Tippoo's engagement with Capt. Evans, the commander, were ſcrupulouſly adhered to on the part of the Conqueror.

A letter of 28th January informs, that Lord Cornwallis, having taken the command of the army, expects to begin his march for the Myſore Country in a few days.

In a late debate in the National Aſſembly of France, one of thoſe denominated Ariſtocrats complained moſt bitterly of the tyranny of the majority in not being permitted to finiſh a declamation which he was uttering againſt the report of a committee on a particular ſubject.

It is reported that a motion has been made in the National Aſſembly to divide the members by *lot*, into two houſes—this diviſion to take place at the commencement of every new Aſſembly—this mode of diviſion to be adopted that the moſt perfect equality may be preſerved;—what the reſult was, does not appear.

It is the conſtant and uniform language of the Patriots of France that the law is ſupreme;—this idea, it is preſumed, includes both the law and the conſtitution, and is certainly juſt. How little do theſe Patriots know of Liberty, compared to a late writer in one of the Eaſtern papers, who has aſſerted that "*every one* has a conſtitutional right to attempt to alter it [that is, the Conſtitution of the United States] when he chooſes to do it."

A late Boſton paper informs, that on the repreſentations of the municipalities and others to the King of France, againſt the decree granting to the free people of colour in the iſlands, the ſame privileges which the *whites* enjoy, he had refuſed to ſign it, and had ſent it back to the Aſſembly—and that in conſequence of this refuſal, it had not become a law.

Mr. Haſtings concluded his defence before the High Court of Parliament in the following animated and bold apoſtrophe to the Britiſh Houſe of Commons:——"You have told the world, that I have brought great loſs and damage upon the Eaſt India Company, and diſgrace upon the Britiſh nation. I tell you, that I improved your reſources; that I made a numerous people happy; and that the Britiſh name and character never ſtood higher than when I left Bengal.—Every regulation in the Eaſt originated in me. I gave you the Salt Revenues, the Opium, Benares and Oude—I formed all the official arrangements; and if any changes have been made, they are modifications only of my ſyſtems, for the purpoſe, as my noble and virtuous ſucceſſor ſaid (applying his remark to Oude) of rendering the principles eſtabliſhed by me the more permanent.—"I gave you all—And what has been my return? A character degraded, as far as you could degrade it—a fortune totally ruined, and a life of impeachment."

On the 8th of June, in the Houſe of Lords, Earl STANHOPE moved, that the bill for removing all doubts reſpecting the rights of Juries, be now read a ſecond time.—The Lord Chancellor moved to omit the word NOW, for the purpoſe of inſerting THIS DAY MONTH. After ſome debate the amendment was carried.

It cannot reaſonably be expected, that the dividends of the Bank of the United States, after deducting the charges, which will be heavy at the outſet, will amount to the common and legal intereſt of money, in leſs than eighteen months or two years from January next;—on this ſuppoſition the original ſubſcribers will in effect pay a conſiderable premium on their ſhares, by their money's laying as it were dormant and uſeleſs for ſo long a time.

Population of Virginia,	747,610
of Kentucky,	73,677
	821,287

In the year 1781 a very inaccurate cenſus was taken, ſeveral counties made no return; but ſupplying by conjecture the deficiencies, the population of Virginia was then computed at 567,614. The increaſe then is 258,673, and is as 9 to 13 in ten years.

The increaſe of ſlaves, during thoſe ten years, has been leſs than it had been obſerved for a century before. The reaſon is, that about 20,000 ſlaves periſhed with the ſmall-pox, or camp-fever, caught from the Britiſh army, or went off with them, while Lord Cornwallis was roving over that State.

From PELOSI's MARINE LIST.

ARRIVALS at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Ship Peggy, Fleming,	Liſbon
Levant, Gillis,	Liverpool
Cleopatra, Geddes,	Belfaſt
Brig Hope, Linthorne,	Newfoundland
Jenny, Brown,	Madeira
Maria, Hopkins,	Boſton
Lady Walterſtorff, Gardiner,	Cadiz
Barque Prudence, Miller,	Ferrol
Schooner Adonis, Goddard,	Kingſton
Sloop Prince of Wales, White,	St. Kitts
Liberty, Mountayne,	Ditto
Union, Watſon,	New-York

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.

6 pr. Cents	21/3	pr. £.	106⅔ pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	12/3		61¼ do.
Defered 6 pr. Cents	12/6		62½ do.

UNFUNDED DEBT.

Final Settl. and other Certificates	20/	par.
Indents	12/3	61¼ do.
N. and S. Carolina debts,	15/6.	
Bank Subſcriptions,	165 to 170 Dollars.	

COMMUNICATION.

AS the ſituation of the United States is eſſentially different from that of European countries, in reſpect to wars and politics, it is difficult to account for the fluctuation in the prices of our ſtocks—but adverting to facts will enable us in ſome meaſure to ſatisfy ourſelves on this point. The appreciation of the Public Securities has been a gradual buſineſs—their riſe is the reſult of fair calculation, and a juſt confidence in the funds and faith of the Government—but the riſe in the price of Bank Stock was too rapid for calculation, and too ſurprizing to leave time for cool reaſoning on the ſubject: It proved a ſudden, but powerful temptation to perſons in trade, to ſtep out of their uſual courſe; this brought a new capital into the market, which aided the balloon in its flight. From an unnatural elevation it has deſcended with greater rapidity than it roſe, and many are left in a novel and unpleaſing ſituation. The real exceſs beyond its value, that has been paid for Script, is a loſs that muſt fall ſomewhere—the arts which will be employed on this occaſion to ſhift off the burthen, will keep the ball ſuſpended for ſome time to come. It will be well for thoſe who have already ſuffered, to examine with great attention the ſpeculating thermometer—the impulſes on that machine ariſe from various combinations formed among a *prodigiouſly* cunning ſet, but whoſe twiſtings and tergiverſations may be traced by the clue of common ſenſe!

That Script ſhould be at 200 to-day, and 150 to-morrow, cannot be the reſult of calculation.——He that runs, may read.

GRAY'S GARDENS.

A CONCERT of VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC will begin To-morrow, the 25th of Auguſt, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and conclude at 9 at night, ſhould the day be fair.

Tickets delivered at one Quarter of a Dollar at the Bar.

The ſhip Union will be ornamented in the day, and illuminated at night. The Water-Fall will be much improved, and lighted in ſuch a manner as to make an elegant natural landſcape; in the gardens, a great change in the Illumination will take place

Gray's Ferry, Auguſt 24. G. & R. GRAY.

MASSACHUSETS SEMI-ANNUAL LOTTERY.

CLASS II.

THE MANAGERS of the STATE-LOTTERY assure the Public, that the second Class of the SEMI-ANNUAL LOTTERY will positively commence drawing on the day appointed, viz. On *Thursday* the 13th of *October* next, or *sooner*, if the Tickets shall be disposed of. As the Managers have in their several monthly Lotteries commenced drawing at the hour assigned, so they are determined to be equally as punctual in this.

SCHEME.

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

25,000 TICKETS, at *Five Dollars* each, are 125,000 Dollars, to be paid in the following Prizes, subject to a deduction of *twelve and an half per cent.* for the use of the Commonwealth.

PRIZES.		DOLLARS.		DOLLARS.
1	of	10000	is	10000
2		3000	are	6000
3		2000		6000
6		1000		6000
10		500		5000
30		200		6000
80		100		8000
90		50		4500
100		40		4000
120		30		3600
161		20		3220
200		10		2000
7585		8		60680
8388	Prizes.			125000
16612	Blanks.			
25000	Tickets.			

☞ TICKETS in the above CLASS may be had of the several MANAGERS, *who will pay the prizes on demand*; of the TREASURER of the Commonwealth; of JAMES WHITE, at his Book-store, Franklin's Head, Court-street—and at other places, as usual.

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, jun.
DAVID COBB,
SAMUEL COOPER.
GEORGE R. MINOT,
JOHN KNEELAND,
} MANAGERS.

Boston, April 14, 1791.

New-Haven Wharf Lottery.

THE Legislature of the State of Connecticut, at their session in December last, granted a Lottery for the purpose of extending Union Wharf, in the harbour of New-Haven, to the channel; and appointed the subscribers managers, who having given bond for the faithful discharge of their trust, present the public with the following

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	10,000	Dollars, is	10,000
1		5000		5000
1		4000		4000
2		2000	are	4000
4		1000		4000
5		500		2500
12		200		2400
30		100		3000
45		50		2250
50		40		2000
61		30		1830
100		20		2000
140		10		1400
3390		8		43,120
5842	Prizes.			
11658	Blanks.			
17500	Tickets, at Five Dollars each, is			87500

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

Subject to a deduction of twelve and a half per cent.

The public utility of extending this wharf, is too evident to require any comment, to those who are acquainted with the town and harbour of New-Haven; to those who are not, suffice it to say, that its beautiful situation is not surpassed, if equalled by any; being in the heart of a country, which may, with propriety, be said to be the garden of America. The harbour lays open to the sound but by reason of the flats, this wharf is necessarily extended to the channel, where ships can load and unload; and when compleated, will be the most extensive and commodious wharf in America, the whole extent being about 3-4ths of a mile; and not only the mercantile interest of New-Haven and the towns adjacent, but the maritime interest of all the States will be benefited by it. The general wish that prevails in the minds of all classes of people, for the success of this enterprize, together with the very great advantage which this scheme holds out to adventurers (there being more capital prizes for the number of tickets than any yet published in America) induce the managers to believe the tickets will meet with a speedy sale.

The drawing will positively commence at the State-House, in New-Haven, on the 13th of September next, or sooner, if the tickets are sold.

A list of the fortunate numbers will be published, and the prizes paid on demand, by the managers. Those prizes not called for in nine months after drawing, will be deemed as generously given for the use of the wharf, and appropriated accordingly.

MANAGERS:

JAMES RICE, MICHAEL TODD,
JEREMIAH ATWATER, ELIJAH AUSTIN,
JOSEPH DRAKE, JOSEPH HOWELL.

New-Haven, April 14, 1791.

☞ TICKETS in the above Lottery may be had at the Compting-house of Messrs. STEPHEN AUSTIN, and Co. corner of Front and Pine-Streets.

Who will pay the prizes which may be drawn by Tickets purchased of them in said Lottery.

Tickets in the Massachusetts Lottery that have drawn prizes, will be received in payment for the above tickets.

Public Notice is hereby given,

to all whom these presents shall come, or in any wise concern, That JAMES GARDNER, late of Wilmington, North-Carolina, deceased, did make four promissory notes payable to SAMUEL JACKSON, of Philadelphia, Merchant, all bearing date the 19th July, 1785, one for three hundred and seventy-one pounds, payable in six months—one for seven hundred and forty two pounds, in nine months—one for seven hundred and forty pounds, in twelve months—and one for seven hundred and forty-five pounds thirteen shillings and three-pence, in fifteen months, amounting in the whole to two thousand five hundred and ninety-eight pounds thirteen shillings and three-pence, and payable in produce at Wilmington:—Which said notes have been assigned by the said Samuel Jackson to THOMAS MACKIE and Co. and JAMES HOOD, Merchants, Philadelphia, and have since, in the life-time of the said Gardner, by him been accounted for and paid in part to the amount of two thousand and forty-seven pounds fifteen shillings and six-pence, to the said THOMAS MACKIE, and Co. in proof of which the subscribers have sufficient vouchers.

These are therefore to caution all persons from purchasing said notes as they will not be taken up.

THOMAS WRIGHT,
ROBERT SCOTT,
M. R. WILLKINGS,
} Executors.

Wilmington, North-Carolina, 27th May, 1791. (c p. 3 m.

Charlestown (Mass.) Lottery.

CLASS XXII.

THE MANAGERS of said LOTTERY present to the Public the following

SCHEME

Of the TWENTY-SECOND CLASS,

Consisting of 7000 Tickets, at THREE DOLLARS each, 21,000 Dollars.

1	Prize of	2500	Dolls. is	2500
1		1000		1000
15		100	are	1500
20		50		1000
20		40		800
20		30		600
40		20		800
60		10		600
70		8		560
80		6		480
2008		4		8032
2335	Prizes,			17872
4665	Blanks,		Deduction,	3128
7000	Tickets,		Amount,	21000

☞ This Class will commence drawing on or before the 1st of September.

TICKETS may be had of the several Managers in Charlestown, and at the usual places in Boston.

THOMAS HARRIS,
MATTHEW BRIDGE,
SAMUEL SOLEY,
} Managers.

Charleston, May 25, 1791.

HAZARD and ADDOMS,

No. 173, Market-Street,

HAVE TICKETS in the above, and in the Massachusetts Second SEMI-ANNUAL LOTTERY, for Sale.

BOOKS.

CAREY, STEWART, and Co.

No. 22, NORTH-FRONT-STREET,

HAVE FOR SALE,

A large collection of BOOKS;

Among which are the following

AMERICAN EDITIONS.

LOVELASS on Bills of Exchange.
Clerk's Vade Mécum.
Gilbert's Law of Evidence.
Dallas's Reports.
Kirby's Connecticut Reports.
Conductor Generalis.

New Edinburgh Dispensatory.
Cullen's First Lines of the Practice of Physic.
Rush's Medical Enquiries.
Brown's Elements of Medicine.
Buchan's Domestic Medicine, latest edition.
Clark on Diseases of Horses.
Gentleman's Pocket Farrier.

Osterwald's Christian Theology.
Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul.
Necker on Religious Opinions.
Fordyce's Addresses to Young Men.
——— Sermons to Young Women.
Poor Man's Help and Young Man's Guide.
Newton's Dissertations on the Prophecies.
Lectures delivered by Soame Jenyns.
The Christian Remembrancer.
Future State Eternal.
Russel's Seven Sermons.
Jenyn's Internal Evidence of the Christian Religion.
Beattie's Evidence of Ditto.
Think Well On't.
Devout Christian's Vade Mécum
Edwards's History of Redemption.
——— on the Religious Affections.
——— against Chauncey.
Booth's Apology for the Baptists
Doway Translation of the Vulgate Bible.
Enfield's Family Prayers.
Methodist Hymns.
Watts's Hymns and Psalms.
Price's Sermons.

Ramsay's American Revolution
History of America.
Morse's Geography.
Siege of Gibraltar.
Shaw's Abridgement of Bruce's Travels.
Keate's Account of the Pelew Islands.
Life of Baron Trenck.
Smith's Wealth of Nations.
Paley's Moral Philosophy.
Smellie's Philosophy of Natural History.
Nicholson's Natural Philosophy
Junius's Letters.

Pike's Arithmetic.
Gough's Arithmetic, altered by Workman.
Clark's Introduction to the making of Latin.
Dodsley's Fables.
P. Ovidii Nasonis Metamorphoseon, l. X.
Philadelphia Latin Grammar.
Ruddiman's Rudiments.
Schoolmaster's Assistant.
Selectæ è Veteri Testamento Historiæ.
Scott's Lessons on Elocution.
Sargeant's Short Hand.
Wettenhall's Greek Grammar.
Young Man's Companion.
Catechism of Nature.
Hervey's Meditations.
Young's Night Thoughts.
Thomson's Seasons.
Rudiments of Taste.
Klopstock's Messiah.
Lavater's Aphorisms.
Hale's Affectionate Epistles to his Children.
Beauties of Johnson.
——— of Sterne.
Percival's Father's Instructions.
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Philadelphia, August 6 1791. (w&fgw 1aw6t)

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PER QUANTITY.

AUGUST 23.—DOLLARS at 7/6.

	ANCHORS	pr. lb.	7d	
	Allum, English,	pr. cwt.	32s	6d
	Ditto, Roch	pr. lb.	10d	
	Ashes, pot,	per ton,	37l	10s
	——Pearl,		50l	
	Arrack	pr. gall.	10s	12s 6d
	Brandy, common,		7s	6d
	——Cogniac		9s	6d
	Braziletto,	pr. ton.	12l	16l
	Bricks	pr. M	25s	to 30s
	Bread, ship	pr. cwt.	15s	
	Ditto, pilot		27s	6d
	Ditto, small water		40s	45s
	Beer, American, in bot. pr. doz. bot. incl.		10/6	
	—— pr. bbl.		35s	
BOARDS	Oak	pr. M feet,	67s	4l
	Merch. pine		100s	
	Sap, do.		3l	
	——N. Eng.		82s	
	Cedar		100s	
	The above are the Shallop prices; for the Yard prices add 15s *pr M.*			
	Brimstone in rolls	pr. cwt.	26s	
BEEF	Irish	pr. bbl.		
	Boston		55s	
	Country		50s	
	Butter	pr. lb.	14d	
	——in kegs		10d	
	Cedar, red timber	pr. foot	2s	2½d
	Chocolate	pr. lb.	12d	
	Coal	pr. bushel	1s	6d
	Coffee	pr. lb.	13d	
	Cinnamon		18s	20s
	Cheese, English		1s	4d
	——— Country		9d	
CANDLES	Sper.	pr. lb.	3s	2d
	Wax		4s	3d
	Myrtle Wax		12d	
	Mould, tallow		11d	
	Dipped		9½d	
	Cotton		1s 4d	1s 10d
	Currants		1s	6 2s
	Cloves		9s	
	Copperas	pr. cwt.	14s	
	Cordage		60s	62s 6d
	Cocoa		62s 6d	67s 6d
	Duck, Russia,	pr. piece	80s	
	——Ravens		67s	72s 6d
	Flour, Superfine,	pr. bbl.	35s	6d
	——Common,		32s	6d
	——Bur middlings,	best	31s	
	——Middlings		24s	
	——Ship-stuff	pr. cwt.	7s	8s
	Flax	pr. lb.	9d	
	Fustic	pr. ton,	135s	150s
	Feathers	pr. lb.	2s	8d
	Flaxseed	pr. bush.	5s	
	Glue,	pr. cwt.	7l	10s 8l
	Ginger, white race		65s	
	Ditto, common		50s	
	Ditto, ground	pr. lb.	9d	
	Ginseng,		1/6	1/10
	Gunpowder, cannon,	pr. quarter cask,	30s	
	Ditto, fine glazed		35s	6d
	Gin, Holland,	pr. gall.	5s	9d
	Do.	pr. case,	30s	
GRAIN	Wheat	pr. bush	6s	8d 7s
	Rye		3s	6d
	Oats		1s	6d
	Indian corn		2s	7d
	Barley		3s	
	——Best shelled	pr. lb.	3d	
	Buckwheat		2s	6d
	Hemp, for.	pr. ton,	45l	53l
	American,	pr. lb.	4d	
	Hogshead hoops,	pr. M	5.6l	
	Herrings,	pr. bbl.	18s	20s
	Hides, raw	pr. lb.	9d	10d
	Hops		9s	
	Indigo, French,		10s	
	——Carolina		3s	7s
	Irons, sad	pr. cwt.	50s	
IRON	Castings		22s	6d 30s
	Bar	pr. ton,	29l	32l
	Pig		10l	
	Sheet		65l	
	Nail rods		36l	
	Junk,	pr. cwt.	10s	40s
	Lard, hogs		9d	10d
	Lead in pigs		40s	42s 6d
	——in bars		50s	
	Lead, white		75s	80s
	——red		50s	
	Leather, foal	pr. lb.	1s 4d	1s 6d
	Lignum vitæ	pr. ton	42s	45s
	Log wood		7l	5s 8l
	Meal, Indian,	pr. bbl.	17s	
	——Rye		25s	
	Mackarel, best		none.	
	——Common		25s	
	Mace	pr. lb.	55s	
	Mustard		2s	4d
	Madder, best		15d	18d
	Molasses	pr. gall.	2s 3d	2s 6d
	Marble, wrought,	pr. foot,	14s	
	Mast spars		2s	6d 6s
	Mahogany		8d	10d
	Nutmegs	pr. lb.	67s	6d
	Nails, 10d 12d & 20d—		8d	8½d 9d
OIL	Linseed,	pr. gall.	4s	
	Train		1s	10d 2s
	Spermaceti		3s	7d
	Whale		1s	10d 2s
	Olive		6s	6d
	Ditto	pr. case	36s	
	Best sweet in flasks,	pr. box,	75s	
	—baskets 12 bottles		37s	6d
	Oak timber	pr. ton	38s	
	Porter	pr. bl.	40s	
	——London,	pr. doz.	12s	6d 15s
	Porter, American	pr. doz.	10s	6
	Pitch,	pr. bbl.	15s	
	Pork, Burlington,		90s	100s
	——Lower county		90s	
	——Carolina		90s	
	Peas, Albany		70s	
	Pepper,	pr. lb.	5s	6d
	Pimento		3s	
	Rice	pr. cwt.	1s	4d
	Rosin	pr. bbl.	21s	
	Raisins, best,	pr. keg	20s	
	Ditto	pr. jar	60s	
	Ditto	pr. box	32s	
RUM	Jamaica	pr. gall.	35s	
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	Country, N. E.		5s	6d
	Taffia		4s	
	Sassafras	pr. ton	2s	4d 2s 6d
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	Sulphur, flour		50s	
	Shot		48s	
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	American	pr. ton	40l	60l
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	Snake root	pr. lb.	1s 6d	2s 8d
	Soap, Common		5d	6d
	——Brown		6d	
	——Castile		10d½	
	Starch		4d	6d
	Snuff		1s 6d	2s 4d 3s 6d
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	Heading		8l	
SKINS	Otter, best	pr. piece	30s	
	Minks		1s	6d 3s
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	Musk-rats		9d	1s 8d
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	Deer, in hair		1s	6d 2s 3d
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	Colo. Maryland		50s	60s
	Dark		18s	
	Long-leaf		18s	
	Eastern-shore		15s	17s 6d
	Carolina, new		22s	6d
	——— old		22s	6d 25s
TEAS	Hyson	pr. lb.	7s	8 9d
	Hyson skin,		4s	6s 6d
	Souchong,		3s	6d 7s
	Congo,		3s	4d 3s 9s
	Bohea,		2s	9d
	Tallow, refined		8½d	
	Tin	pr. box,	100s	
	Verdigrease	pr. lb.	3s	6d 4s
	Vermillion,		12s	
	Varnish,		2s	6d
WINE	Madeira,	pr. pipe	40l	75l
	Lisbon		36l	
	Teneriffe		20l	10s 30l
	Fayal	pr. gall.	3s	6d
	Port	pr. pipe	36l	43l
	Ditto	pr. gall.	6s	
	Do. in bottles,	pr. doz.	30s	
	Claret		30s	45s
	Sherry	pr. gall.	6s	9d 9s
	Malaga		5s	6s 6d
	Wax, Bees	pr. lb.	2s	
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